MARYLAND-"THE HEART OF OUR UNION. BY A. J. H. DUGANNE.

" Gov. Hicks of Maryland rebukes the action of the Seces the ard refuses to call a special session of the Secondon-purpose of joining other Southern States in forming a separate confidency.

UnnoLL the NATION'S crampled chart-Half rent, amid Disunion s jars-And mark the State whose loval heart Bests for the Union stars ! Unfari the Nation's banner'd blue, And fissh its gules from hill to hill; For MARYLAND, thank God! is true-True to the Union still! Behold! from Vernon's solemn gloom Our FATHER lifts his guardian band; Behold! from Vernon's silent tomb He points to MARYLAND! As if, in sooth, his Mother's name Could link no worthier soil with fame !

No need bast thou, O Baltimore ! Of storied shafts, to crown thy shore While roll the waves of Chesapenke Their reaward song thy truth shall speak And round our home, returning ships Cry "Usion STILL!" with eager lips ! For, high on Alleghany's edge, And blue Kotoccin's misty ridg And up the ancient Warrior crace. I see ten thousand starry flags: And, woven with every stripe and star. In scrolls of glory flashing far, I see THE USION'S azure ba Enclasp the zone of Maryland

Heart of our Nation !- nobly steeled To breast and baffle Danger's shocks ! TRIED, in the changing buttle-field-TRUE, at the Ballot-Box ! Heart of the Union ! ... Maryland ! Charp thou its Banner in thy hand! Let this thy faith repay: Where Calvert's tolerant footsteps trod. And good Charles Carroll worship'd God-There-deep within thy hollowed sod-From Susquehanna's joyous tide, And where Patuxent's water's glide,

To Wiromeeco's sunfit side, Ye Southern maidens rise ! Go! crown with wreaths your patriot band-Go! bless the brave who loval stand !-Go! greet the sons of Maryland With lips, and cheeks, and eyes No sweeter lip, no purer cheek, No brighter eye, in love may speak-

Than woman's heart -in MARYLAND! Faithful, amid the faithless now, O Sister of the South! thou art !.... Henceforth our Banner-Bearer thou-Thy name—"The Union's Heart!" Our Fing shall wave—our Union stand, While beats the heart of Maryland!

No warmer heart the world com

FROM WASHINGTON. THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE-THE BORDER SLAVE

STATES.

From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1861.

The doubts of the President being able to stand up against the revolutionists still linger. He has been so long under their inspirations and manipulations, that he is almost incapable of taking a correct view of affairs. His mind is debauched with the notion that the seceding States have intrinsic ability to contend with the Federal Goverument. There could not be a greater mistake. Deep must be the disappointment and mortification of the seceding States, should they attempt to measure strength with the General Government. They will, indeed, as Governor Hammond says of South Carolina, "have a hard time." But the President, in the excess of his timidity, and with his sympathies in favor of the slavebolder, is unable to perceive that slaveholder's extreme feebleness when dissociated from the support derived from the Government of the Union. By some strange processes of reasoning, he seems to have come to the conclusion that this that in the general disintegration one State will be just as strong as another. This is the dreary fallacy that vitiates the conclusions of all the revolutionists. They think they can pull down the Government, and reduce all the States that compose it to one common level, and one common ruin. They believe in dividing the public property as though it were the assets of a bankrupt concern, and that each State can take its share, shoulder its pack like some Israelitish peddler, and begin the world anew. Clingman of North Carolina developed this profound idea on the very first day of the session,

It is dreadful to have such a none join of the decaying piece of mortality at the beim of the decaying piece of mortality at the beim of the state in such a time as this, We require life, and vigor, and activity, and determination, and will. We want a pilot who is every inch a MAN. A man in courage, in hope, in resolution, in elasticity, in wisdom, and in unflinching purpose, This Federal Government is great and powerful and overwhelming in action. It has the power of a giant over any of these confederated States. if it but choose to put forth its strength. The loyalty of the body of the people is unquestionable. There is a deep-grounded reverence and love for the Constitution and Union, which in the hearts of the masses amounts to a fanaticism. It can be roused to fearful hights by a single invocation. Ignominy and ruin wait upon the State that takes up arms against the Federal power, if that power puts on its armor and goes forth in the full plenitude of its might.

And this is the gospel which must be preached to save souls as well as States from perdition. What can these Border Slave States do before the tramp of Federal armies, drawn from the wast hordes of population in the Free States, bent on the righteous errand of preserving this, their Capitol, and this, their Government; and that, in their view, the best and least oppressive Government on the face of the earth ! Every obstacle will reel and fall before their tread. And if Slavery be one, that will go down along

Is it possible that the people of the Border Slave States can be so blinded as not to see this ? It surely should be clear to the most obtuse and mole-eyed. Pray heaven they may see it in time. That they may not take, or if they do take, that they may be speedily cured of the mortal distemper that is unhinging the tion. Perhaps, especially if they are females, raind and unsettling the judgments of the people of the lower tier of Slaveholding States. they can hardly help seeing enough to make

The purposes of the leading Revolutionists are Bittle short of disbelical. We are a great and them anxious, and thus their recovery or improsperous and happy people. They propose, secording to the view of Mr. Benjamin, to tent down the Government, and, if necessary to accomplish their objects, to dreuch the land in the fire and the blood and the desolation of a civil Let me say here, though I think I have made a and a servile war. This is the picture openly similar remark in a previous letter, that the con-

PRO-SLAVERY REVOLUTION. and distinctly presented by the Senator from servative feeling I have several times spoken of Louisiana in his place in the Senate chamber. They profess themselves willing to brave it allay, welcome it all-sooner than submit to a constitutional decision of the people in regard to the election of a President for the brief term of four years. Was there ever such gigantic folly and madness? And will the Border Slave States, that have hitherto neither entertained nor contemplated any such hideous purpose, allow them selves to be suddenly and unthinkingly hurried into such a frightful abyss as this! Unless the people of those States shall become utterly bereft of all reason, it seems impossible. Let them pause while there is yet time. This National Government will be preserved. This Capitol will be retained and maintained at all hazards. No matter what it costs, no matter what the sacrifice. It will be done.

It is to be hoped the President will be prompted by this last intelligence from Georgia to emerge from the dangerous and fatal delusions by which he has been encouraged and blinded, and come out into the light of day and see his own and the country's position in its true light. It is not too late for him to retrieve his reputation and receive the forgiveness if not the benedictions of his countrymen who mean to stand by the country and its fing. And they are milhons, and they will move with the might of J. S. P. mollions.

THE GEORGIA FORTS-BAKER'S SPEECH. From Our Specia Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1861. The consequences of the vacillation, timidity, and imbecility of the President, are just beginring to show themselves. The news that Georgia has seized, even before seceding, upon the two principal forts of that State, which guard the barbor of Savanab, is announced this morning. One of them, Fort Pulsski, is a powerful fortress, mounting 150 guns, 65 of which are 32pounders, 53 of them 24-pounders, and 22, 8 and 10-inch mortars and bowitzers. Fort Jackson, the other fort seized, mounts 14 guns, of which 10 are 24-pounders.

This, I suppose, is but the beginning. Every unguarded port of the South is now likely to fall in quick succession into the hands of the revolutionists. I presume we may expect to hear of the loss of the forts of Mobile and at the mouths of the Mississippi without delay. How it will be with the very important naval station and forts at Pensacola, I do not know. Everything may fall, if not captured where there is no force. then by treachery and treason where there is.

If the Government had acted with vigor and celerity at the start there would have been no difficulty of this sort. As it is, time, which now flies quickly in the operations of the revolutionists, will soon disclose to us the result the future has in store.

Mr. Baker's speech receives high praise for its great ability. But the secessionists no longer care for talk. The most of them busied themselves during its delivery reading and writing. excepting Mr. Benjamin, whom he so badly roasted. It looks now as though the revolution ists meant to go on and take possession of all the United States forts and arsenals and navy yards in the South which can be taken, and while this is doing to sit here in Congress and obstruct all measures designed to thwart or punish such proceedings. They also design to prevent, if possible, the counting of the votes by which Mr. Lincoln was made President. Mr. Toombs avowed this latter purpose before leaving corgin. They may be expected to make the revolution, which they have now formally commenced by seizing the United States forts and arcenals in Charleston and Savannah, as thorough, as formidable and as wide-spread as possible.

What can be so preposterous as proposing compromises on the Slavery question to men engaged in such traitorous work? J. S. P.

FROM GEORGIA.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 1, 1861. Insane and joyful excitement over the future, as their folly paints it; rage as insane against the Administration, whose very imbecility causes their plans to halt; fierce denunciations against all who shrink from political suicide-on the part of the rabble; renewed endeavors to prove that bankruptcy is a national blessing, fresh appeals to Southern pugnacity, turgid rhetoric, and most transparent sophistry-on the part of the den agogues; gloomy countenances and heavy hearts, the silence of doubt and disquiet-on the part of those from whom reason has not finally departed; restlessness by day, forbidden meetings by night, furtive listenings and strange imaginings at all times-on the part of the slave; upon these things the sun of the New Year rises here. The incidents which mark the progress of the rebellion n Georgia are comparatively few at present, and there is much sameness about the daily narrative. The talk of ope man is the talk of a whole class, and the same sentiments are repeated in language. but little changed. Now and then a suspected stranger suffers injury and loss, and is sent out of the State. The other day, for instance, near Athens, Georgia, a gentleman from the North who was traveling for his health, but who was not helpless by reason of disease, was charged with being an Abolitionist; he stated clearly the purpose of his visit to the South, sustaining his words by certificates and communications from medical men. But it wass not enough for the Examining board; he did not look sick, they said; they didn't believe he was sick; some of them, the wage of the party, suggested that they practice a mode of treatment which would probably be efficacious in his case, and made jocular allusions to tar-water and hompseed. This excited the laughter of their less nimble-witted brothers to such a degree that they good-humoredly permitted the patient to leave town with all his hair upon his head, and without stripes or tar. They only kept him in a cold room all night, and compelled him to ride on horseback in the gray of the morning to a station twelve miles distant, promising to send his baggage after him to another town. It is but a kindness to say that invalids who think of coming to a warmer climate will do well to avoid the Southern States. They might travel in every one, and receive not the least molesta-

The election of Delegates, which is to take place to-morrow, makes some excitement; the esult you will have before this reaches you.

provement will be retarded.

and if they look very ill, the chances are decid-

edly against their meeting with trouble. But

must not be taken to be a feeling which is o prevent the State of Georgia from seceding finally, though it may delay the act for a little time. The secession will be accomplished in spite of such feeling, but this conservatism will bear its fruit hereafter. Unless some turn of events rouses the ultra Southers sentiment in all South ern hearts, thus uniting all upon a single issue, the conservative element of which I speak will be in continual strife with the rat d Disunionists, who are determined to stand at the belm of the new ship of State they are so hastily launching. When the taxes begin to press heavily-when luxuries, comforts, necessaries disappear before the poverty which will surely come-then the Conservative party will make its voice heard. and that will be a strife for power, in which the Disunionists may go under. I risk being tedious on this point, because it seems to me that to these quiet, conservative men we should look, if to any in the South, for the action which is to fing the traitors back to reason and loyalty. Since it has become accurately known how

far the treason of the South Carolinians has gone. and that Major Anderson has not yet shown any signs of an intention to bombard the City of Charleston, the public feeling is quiet, though small armies of very badly-drilled mea are lying in wait for the summons to march to the assistance of their heroic rattlesnake brethren. Were I a South Carolinian, with any taxable property, I should most devoutly pray that these rampant soldiers might stay in Georgia, unless they would bind themselves to pay for their own whisky. On the other hand, were I a Georgian, I think I would vote for paying the whisky, if the fellows would only take themselves off to the gory field. One of these sons of Mars said to me the other day-he lives in Savannah, I must tell you-" If the Abolitionists want to send down against us an army, we'll know how to receive them, I recken." He looked so diabolically malicious that I asked if he had any special plan. "I recken so," said he, "all we've got to do is to let the water into our rice fields, and by and by Yellow Jack would light on the whole Northern erew, and you know well enough that his grip is sure." A nice Christian type of a soldier, that young man !

One rarely has so good an opportunity of learning the opinion of his fellow-creatures con cerning himself and those whom he represents as falls to the lot of a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE in this Southern land. I this morning assisted at an informal meeting of citizens and loafers, held in the public room of the hotel, to discuss the affairs of the nation and topics suggested by that subject. It appears that some Southern man residing at the North had sent down a copy of your "incendiary sheet," which contained sundry letters written from this vicinity. The most eager interest was manifested by the crowd to learn the name of the writer, and various conjectures were hazarded. Among others was this, that it must be an individual who had recently passed through the town for the estensible and praiseworthy purpose of curing, by extraction or otherwise, corns upon the feet. He had called himself a "chiropedist, and this suspicious, incomprehensible, and, as it appeared, unpronounceable name convinced the par-room inquisitors, who now recalled the visit, that he was the criminal. They only wished they had him. Others declared that they didn't believe that was the man, for he looked "like anybody else," and it came out in the discursion that according to popular belief no one was even remotely connected with THE TRIBUNE who had not a flowing beard, strange garments, and a most peculiar hat. The innocent "Chiro pedist," too, had a pistol, and it was well understood that every man employed on the dangerous paper was a consistent non-resistant in prin ciples and practice. "Anyhow." said one, just before the breaking up of the meeting, "we've got to look sharp after these fellows, and I reckon there'd be a hanging pretty soon after we caugh

one of 'em." I did not think it necessary to give audible expression to my thanks for the honor intended, out I trust I was appropriately grateful. The standing rumor here is that THE TRIBUNE and Astor House have been sacked by a mob of tarving laborers, and that Mr. Greeley has been panged in the City Hall Park. One feels an almost irresistible inclination to "sell" these fellows, they are so astoundingly ignorant about the North, so eredulous of anything told them to the prejudice of the Republicans.

A VOICE FROM THE GREEN MOUNTAINS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Dec. 30, 1861. To Northern men who love their country, three

odes of action are presented for choice:

First: To wait the development of events, observe the President's Fast next Friday, trust in Providence,

and keep on waiting.

Second: As incividuals, to quietly prepare to shoulde puskets, and see that we are not forestalled in the

ocupancy of Washington. Third: Open and systematic organization, selection of true and competent leaders, military drill, and

horough preparation for the worst of emergencies. little State of Vermont there are thousand the would willingly quit and go to Washington at who would willingly quit and go to Washington at their own expense, to see that the inauguration of our constitutionally-elected President is not prevented by force, if they were confident that by going they could accomplish any practicable good. The preparation for such a journey with most would require time; and i-such a necessity is likely to exist, concert and organ ization is necessary. All they want is to know their duty, and the opinions of those who are in a position to know the wants of the country are to be heeded.

know the wants of the country are to be h Thus far The Traisure has preserved silence on these points, but matters are hurrying rapidly to a crisis; and, if it would not be contrary to your ideas of the public good, we in these parts would like to read your views on the points here imperfectly presented.

MUNTAINEER.

GOV. PICKENS'S CALEMNY ON THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: In a recent speech made by Gov. Pickens of south Carolina he allowed his good sense to depart for a time, in order to give utterance to a most mendacious statement relative to the New-York volunteers that served in the war with Mexico. That gentleman (?) sscried in substance that at the battle of Churghusco. fought in August, 1847, in which the New-York reginent and the Palmetto regiment fought side by side hat the former showed a want of physical courage while the latter performed feats of valor. This state ment might do very well for rhetorical effect, and serve create a false pride in those South Carolinians who do not know the facts in the case. History and the reports of the general officers who took part in the battle bove referred to, and the testimony of living witnesses state that the New-York regiment not only did their duty, but performed a prominent part in the triumph achieved by the Americans in that battle. To push the analogy a little further, by contrasting the lists of killed and wounded of the New-Yorkers and Palmetto

egiment, it will be seen the former was the greater.

During the war with Mexico the kindliest feelings

existed between the New-York and Palmetto regiments, and the intente cordiale still exists between the survivers of both regiments, and nobody will be more surprised than the South Carolinian officers when they read the calumnious assertions of their Governor.

I frankly confess that my sympathics have been with South Carolina; but if their came in the pres ert emergency can find no other support than that afforced by falsehood, attered through her chie executive officer, then I shall bid her farewell, and hereafter east my lot with those who have truth on A New York VOLUMER R. their side.

CONCILIATION PROPOSED.

A Pennsylvania correspondent proposes that South Carolina shall conciliate her sister States as follows: "The State of South Carolina must, before she can expense to be beard by those whom she has so long insulted, in the the States, as far as in her power; seventh give sufficient security for being the result and the United States, and the sufficient of the sufficient second, acknowledge the wrong she has done by impressing and imprisoning free seamen from other States, guilty of no crime, whom she has dared, contrary to the national compact to take from under the protection of our national flag; third, make no more threats; fourth, withdraw her troops from the Fuited States forts; fifth, cease to insult any of the Free States; sixth, make rectitation or compensation for all the damage done or caused by her or her chizens to the United States or to any citizens of other States, as far as in her power; seventh, give sufficient security for being hereafter a quiet and peaceable State.

"Should South Carolina do this, there may be no hesitation in saving that the other States, who have so long, without a mar-

"Should South Carolina do this, there may be no hesitation is saying that the other States, who have so long, without a mur aur, paid condreds of thousands of deliars for the support of he postal service and Costom-House, will continue to assist her cheerfully, as they have already done.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLLNA.

MATERIAL AID WANTED.

EXECUTIVE CHARGER, "THE 1860 ASSOCIATION," CHARLESTON, Nov. 19, 1860.

In September last, several gentlemen of Charleston in the event of the accession of Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party to power. This informal meeting was the origin of the organization known in this community or "Thy 1860 ASSOCIATION." was the origin of the organization known the origin of the organization."

The objects of the Association are:

First: To conduct a correspondence with leading men in the South, and, by an interchange of informa-ion and views, prepare the Slave States to meet the

impending crisis.

Second: To prepare, print, and distribute in the Slave States tracts, pamphlets, &c., designed to awaken them to a conviction of their danger, and to arge the necessity of resisting Northern and Federal aggressions. ion.
Third: To inquire into the defenses of the State and

to collect and arrange information which may aid the Le, islature to establish promptly an effective military rganization.
To effect these objects, a brief and simple Constitu

To effect these objects, a brief and simple Constitu-tion was adopted, creating a President, a secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, specially charged with conducting the business of the Associa-tion. One hundred and sixty-six thousand pamphlets have been published, and demands for further supplies are received from every quarter. The Association is now passing several of them through a second and third edition. The Conventions in several of the Southern States

The Conventions in several of the Southern States will soon be elected. The North is preparing to soothe and conciliate the South, by disclaimers and overtures. The success of this policy would be disastrous to the cause of Southern Union and Independence, and it is preparing pumphlets with this special object. Funds are necessary to enable it to act promptly. "The 1460 Association' is laboring for the South, and asks your aid.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ROBERT N. GOURDIN, 4Chalrman of the Executive Committee

FROM FORT SUMTER-INTERESTING LETTERS From The Trey leady Towes.

From The Trey leady Towes.

We publish to day two letters from an officer in the command of Maj. Anderson to a relative in this city, which now appear for the first time. They will be found deeply interesting, as exhibiting the position and intentions of the garrison at Fort Sumter:

FORT MOULTRIE, Dec. 26, 1860.

and intentions of the garrison at Fort Sunter:

FORT MOULTRIE, Dec. 26, 1860.

My Dean Fairer: Early this morning, orders were given to clear out the women and non-combatants, and the say, in spite of rain and fog, has been one of hard work. I have packed everything up except the simplest elements of a soldier's equipment—that is, knife and fork, tooth-brush, revolver, and my double-barreled gun, a blanket or so complete my luxuries.

The longest delay given us by the coolest men is about twenty days, when the Commissioners shall have returned from Washington. Then you may look for the hardest kind of a storm. We are now so strong that we expect to give such an account of ourselves as our friends need not be ashamed of. Yet it will be almost unexampled in history that so small a force should eliberately prepare for what everybody new sees must be the result.

There have been not a few offers of aid from the There have been not a few offers of aid from the Northern States. Regiments would come, and in plenty, and it is indeed one of the most cheering passages in our anxious experience that we have evidence of practical sympathy. But not a max will be accepted, unless by order of the proper Department at Washington. We will try to sustain the credit of our position with these few. The spirit of the men is noble; they are perfectly up to the sentiment of doing their duty, and perhaps one of the best evidences of their conduct may erhaps one of the best evidences of their conduct may e found in the fact that not a man has deserted, or

Hard at work as everybody has been, we are now feeling more in carnest. The Hospital and its concom-itants of saws, bandages and lint, were moved inside this morning, though the surgeon says there will be few men who will not be killed outright, as only the head can occasionally be seen from outside; and se the ground is cleared of workmen, we have it all to ourselves, and I suppose will be rendered immediate by more effective than could be done with so many

Ound. Troops are already organized to attack us; most o the arrangements are complete, we learn; the planttack is not a secret, indeed. Fort Sumter will seized by them; a battery will be built at Mount Pleasant, another on this island. These, then, will be at the angles of a triangle, of which we are to be the center. Kittemen and columns of assault will do the close work. Every night a steamer, sometimes two, comes down with a couple of guns and a force of mea to watch us and prevent reenforcements seaward.

Matters begin to look sober, quite us sober as anybody need devire. The people here are nearly crazy, country people particularly, and a little blood let may not have them much.

FORT SUSTER, Evening, Dec. 26.

harie them much.

FORT SUMTER, Evening, Dec. 26.

My Dear Father: Before this reaches you, you will probably have learned that we have literally "taken the bull by the horns." Soon after sunset this evening, we evacuated Fort Moultrie, and are now established in this impregnable fortress, where we are perfectly unapproachable; while, at the same time, we command perfectly the harbor and Fort Moultrie itself. Vexels have been sent down every night, and have watched us closely, with a view to prevent this very move, but we have weathered them. Hurrah for Maj' Anderson! We have a man that is not afraid of responsibility, and who had more judgment and a better sense of duty than have ordinarily guided public men.

At Fort Moultrie, we could not fail to have succumbed before the large force that was probably on
the point of being launched against us. Between batterier, a close fire of riflemen and a few columns of assank, we must have been forced to yield; although it
would not have been without the loss, perhaps, of
every man there.

Mgi. Anderson has been delighted with the tempeand spirit of this little command, not a man of which
would have flinched from any struggle that might
have befallen us. We are not to be touched here. It
is four times as large as Fort Moultrie, but the walls
are sixty feet high, and no landing can be made.
There is but one regret; that is, that Fort Moultrie
could not have been blown up. To-night, however,
everything that can be destroyed will be. I am sure
a general feeling of relief will be experienced by the
country at large at this step, taken solely upon MajAnderson's responsibility.

Not a man at the fort had the slightest intimation of

inderson's responsibility.

Not a man at the fort had the slightest intimation of Not a man at the fort had the slightest intimation of this move, and only one or two officers, until the moment it was executed. Our property and the families are all safe here, with six months' provisions, hospital stores, &c. The guns at Moultrie are spiked and the flag staff cut down, so that no Palmetto flag can ever float on that stick. There is already a great excitement in the city, signal rockets are fired from the island, but it was too late, we have decidedly got the ball by the muzzle. The revenue can be collected now, and the Administration can do its duty if it will.

We all think we have done the right thing, because we are stronger than ever; and although we left our old bome with gret, and disliked much to waste the labor that has been lavished there, we are unquestionably now in our right place and position as soldiers and citizens. We did not leave from fear, but because there our blood would have been uselessly shed. Here, such a thing is impossible, unless these people are determined to but their heads against these walls, and I hope they have brains enough loft not to attempt that. To-morrow morning, the stars and stripes will

that. To-morrow morning, the stars and stripes will be hoisted over our new position, although the sight will sting South Carolina to the quick.

THE FATE OF MARYLAND OUT OF THE UNION.

letter to his constituents in the Fourth District, f r the whole of which we wish we could find coom. How truly

and forcibly does be present to his fellow-cirizens the inevitable consequences of the secession of Maryland, upon the interests of Slavery, and upon the commerce apon the interests of Slavery, and upon the commerce and business of Baltimore. He says:

If the present Government be destroyed, Marylard slaveh leters lose their only guaranty for the return of their slaves. Every commercial line of communication is severed. Cust-in-House barriers arrest Ler merchants at every frontier. Her commerce on the ocean is the prey of every pirate or the sport of every maritime power. Her great railrand loses every connection which makes it valuable. If two reputs

the ocean is the prey of every parate of the sport of every maritime power. Her great railroad loses every connection which makes it valuable. If two republics divice the Territory of the United States, Maryland is reined whichever she join. If the South, her sinves will walk over the Pennsylvania line unmelosted. The African slave trade will reduce their market value below the cost of raising or supporting them; and if they did not abscond they would be all andoned by their mouers.

Free-trade will of en every port, and cotton and weeden factories, and the free and machine works of Maryland would be prostrate before European competition. The expenses of Government must be doubled by the instant necessity of a large stabiling array; for all the conditions of present security will be gone, and a great Northern power divided from us by an air line, will be an ever-impending danger. In the war of separation, and ever after, Maryland will be an outgoing rovince, without a fortification or a natural boundary, always overrum at the first sound of arms incapable of being defended by the weeker power of which are will be a part, whose natural line of defense must be the be a jart, whose untural line of defense must be the Perenne, and on this side of which no Southern army

be a jast, whose natural line of defense must be the Potenae, and on this side of which no Southern army would verture a decisive battle

The hope that Baltimore will be the emporism of such a Republic is a deladion too ridiculous to need refutation. Nothing intended for the South will ever pass Norfolk; and from the West Isdies we will be severed by entern-houses, duties, and political antipathies, in favor of New-Yors.

Is not a Southern Republic new to Maryland?

Joining a Northern one is equally so, if stated lines define the limits of the two Republics. The slave in terest will be instantly destroyed; the great railroad to the West is cut off at Harper's Ferry, and Baltmore becomes a tributary to the Central Pennsylvania road. All her Southern and South-Western trade is gone, and her foreign commerce can seek the ocean only by the favor of Virginia or under the gans of a powerful ravy. In war still we are the troutier, and our soil will be desolated by the contending armies.

Our manufacturing industry will be better socured; our military troutier will be better protected by the Potemac; our foreign commerce will have the protection of a maritime power, and we shall be free from the humiliation of a European protectorate; but the sudden and absolute destruction of the slaveholding interest, and the radical change in the relations of our population will give a shock to our internal quiet and prospecity that neither this nor the next generation will recover from. will recover from.

MINOR ITEMS.

FLORIDA BONUS.—Before Florida entered the Union she issued a million or two of dollars of bonds, which were taken by English bankers. They were never paid, nor was payment of them ever assumed by never paid, nor was payment of them ever assumed by the General Government. A commission was appointed to examine the matter a few years since, which say in London, but finally concluded that nothing could be done for the creditors, as Florida, while a member of the Union, could not be coerced to pay. But if Florida goes out and becomes an independent nation the bond-holders will probably ask the British Government to compel payment of hese claims by armed force. Mis-sicilph has a similar prospect before her in regard to her repudiated bonds. Here are two wars laid out for the new Southern Confederacy, in addition to its dan-gers of civil and servile once.

the new Southern Confederacy, in addition to its date gers of civil and servile ones.

Cost or It.—Says The Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig:
"At the lowest possible estimate, it will cost \$5,000,000 to maintain the State of Mississippi out of the Union. All of this will have to be aised by direct Union. All of this will have to be raised by direct taxation on her people. Are they ready for any such emergency?" Probably we of Kentneky had better wait a little while and see how Mississippi gets along with her rather serious undertaking. Perhaps she will take it into her head to get over the whole difficulty by

PRENTICE ON KENTUCKY SECRSSION,-"Oh, how shall I get out of this?" cried a horse drowning in the river. "Take hold of my tail," answered a mouse upon the shore. Perhaps South Carolina thinks that Kentucky, involved in all the horrors of revolution and border war, might find safety in taking hold of her tail.

THE NORTH-WEST DISARMED. - While the United The NORTH-WEST DIMARKED.—While the United States Arsenal in the City of Charleston has been furnished by Secretary Floyd with 74,000 stand of arms during the last four years, the Arsenal at Springfield in this State has not, so far as we know, received a gun of any sort whatever. There are in that establishment not more than thirty muskets that are fit for service; and most of the other Free States are in the same destables. and most of the other Free States are in the same destitute condition. There appears to have been a systematic effort on the part of the President and his Cabinet to une, so far as they could do so without exciting alarm, the whole power of the Government in filling the South with arms and munitions of war at the expense of the North, unquestionably with a view of permitting them, at the proper moment, to fall into rebel hands. The effort has been so far successful that if the militia of the North-West were called upon to aid in the enforcement of the law, it is probable that all the Government muskets in the six States would be insufficient for the arming of three regiments. This insufficient for the arming of three regiments. This condition of things must be met by State action until such tine as the Federal Government, by the verdict of the people, is transferred to hands that will not make it an engine for promoting, etcoursging, and re-

PIRATICAL STOPPAGE OF SUPPLIES.—The schooner
W. A. Ellis, which arrived here from New-York, on
Wednesday last, had on board 500 barrels cement, consigned to Fort Moultrie. We learn that its delivery signed to Fort Moultrie. We learn that its delivery to the United States officers has been prevented for the present, and that it will be placed in store. Two lighters were alongside taking the cemeat on boa d when the order for its non-delivery was reserved. We are informed that a large block of granite for Fort Sumter, probably intended for a casemate, now lies on Boyce & Company's North Wharf.

[Charleston Courier, Dec. 29.

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY PREFARING FOR SERVICE.

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY PREFARING FOR SERVICE.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday contains
the following statement: Some of our military companies are preparing themselves for any emergency which
may arise in the present trouble. Next T. araday
evening Company A of the Philadelphia Light Guard
Regiment, Cupt. C. L. Mintzer, will meet at the State
Arsend for drill, where books will be opened for the
curolinent of young men, to fill the ranks, preparatory
to offering service in the defense of the country. We
learn that applications for membership of other military organizations are unusually numerous

Bens of Shot-Guss and Pistols.—The extracts

BEDS OF SHOT-GUNS AND PISTOLS,-The extracts which follow are from a b tter written by a lady, a native of Boston, who lives on a plantation in Geor-gia. The letter is dated Dec. 15:

native of Boston, who lives on a plantation in Georgia. The letter is dated Dec. 15:

"I see no possible hope of saving the Union unless the Northern people repeal immediately their obnoxious laws, and do all in their power to appease the excited feelings of the South; and when disunion comes, Heaven only knows what will be the fate in store for us; and I may have no opportunity of hearing from my relations and friends at the North. I seldom go to Savannah, and hear very little about public opt ion, but judge from what I see in the papers, and all that can be had by yourself and others who choose to look fairly into the subject. You ask if 'I hear anything about insurrection, &c., in this neighborhood. We sleep every right with loaded firearms at hand. I do not say that we are actually in danger, but some of my neighbors are much frightened, and we have been advised to be prepared. Three plots have lately been discovered within six miles of us, in all of which the whites were to be murdered. The one headed by Ribero, at Skiddaway, was explained in a letter from the South published in Boston. The hast was found out last week—not two miles from us. I do not feel at liberty to give the gentleman's name who owns the leaded that the related to have it me. His negroes had hast week—not two nalces from us. I do not reed at therty to give the gentleman's name who owns the plantation, for he tried to hash it up. His negroes had received a letter from a white man telling then a great General was coming to free them, but they must first kill their master's family. It must have been written by some one who understood the negro character, for it was well calculated to excite their feelings?

"There is now a report that during the Christmas holidays there is to be a rising on the islands, and if successful the negroes will of course land along this shore, and, according to the report, 'burn our houses

successful the negroes will of course Land along this shore, and, according to the report, 'burn our houses over our heads.' I cannot bring myself to believe it, but it certainly is not a pleasant thing to think of. There is to be a meeting to-morrow, and a patr 1 is to be organized. They may perhaps obtain some extra protection from town."

INFECTING THEM WITH THE POISON, -Says The Cumberland (Md.) Civilian and Telegraph; "Our INFECTING THEM WITH THE POISON.—Says The Cumberland (Md.) Circlian and Telegraph: "Our country is being fleeded with Disunion documents, Our Senator in the Legislature of Maryland, Gen. Thomas Jefferson McKaig, has received a number of these pestilent productions, and, it is rumored, is busily engaged in their circulation. We had thought better of our Senator, and but utter the great surprise and indignation which is felt by a large uniority of our people at this effort to produce undue excitement and engender bitterness and hate among our citizens.

The ACT OF PIRACT IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.— The Act of Piract is Charleston Harson.— The transfer of the United States revenue cutter brig a Charleston Harbor, the other day, to the Secession

States. On the same afternoon be discharged his crew, and, pretending to also be them from the obligation of their oaths as United States sallors, swore them in assuables of the independent State of South Carolina, and, histing the Palmetto flag, proclaimed the vessel and her appartenances the property of the said independent State! Beside Capt. Coste of South Carolina, who recently be rayed his trust in the Harbor of Charleston, the lifters of the vessel were: First Lieut, Underwood, Second Lieut, H. O. Porter (a son of the late Commo dore Porter), and Third Lieut, H. J. Gambrill of Md. When Coste took pusee-sion of the brig in the name of South Carolina, they immediately retired to the city and notified the Department here of Coste's act; the melves awaiting further orders from the Government here.

THE SPIKED GUNS, -- Most of the cannon that were s iked at Fort Moultrie, are now in g od condition, the metal line that the United States Officers were kind enough to leave in the touch-hiles, being removed.

OUT WITH THE LIGHTS-UP WITH THE BUOTS .-OUT WITH THE LIGHTS—UP WITH THE BUOYS.— Charleston, Jan. 2.—The Convention have been dis-cussing, with closed doors, how to been in Maj. Ander-son, and to make Fort Sumter meless to the Federal Government. Various plans have been proposed, but the neasures finally bit upon, are two, which it is im-portant that Congress, the President and the War De-jartnest should know at once, and therefore they ap-pear first in The Express, if not anticipated at Wash-ington.

In the first place all approaches to the State by land In the first place all approaches to the State by land are watched by State troops, many of whom are cavalry. Every border town not only has its hired police, but its n'i tany gands. The only approach existing to the State is by sea, and the object of the Convention is to prevent reenforcements by either of the channels, of which there are four—the first running along and skirting Governor's and Bull's Islands; the second, the ship channel running from west to east, and the entrance to what is pointed out by the light-house; the third channel is along the southern coast, and the fourth is a small one, mandy used by fishermen. But one of these channels can be used by vessels of any size, and being buoyed out and prosected by the Government, the purpose is to destroy, if need be, all these protections and guides to the harbor and city.

Also recret orders have been given, if need be, to keep out rechnorcements by sea to send vessels in each of the four Channels. The crisis is such here that there will not be a moment's hesitation to seize upon any vessels in port necessary for that purpose. Everything the contents of the contents of the purpose.

versels in port necessary for that purpose. Everything is upon a war footing.

vessels in port necessary for that purpose. Everything is upon a war footing.

The Folder Loan System.—South Carolina like Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Guatemala, or the States of Mexico, is entering upon the forced loan system. Public opinion compels a man to lead to the State as in Mexico. On one state of goods, worth about \$49,000, a forced loan was levied by this "public opinion" of 17the taxation upon negroes is frightful, \$16 per lead. They that dance must pay for the fiddler.

The United States Vessels Stationed at Charleston.—The revenue catter said to have been taken by the secessionists at Charleston is an old pithothout, now called the Aiken. She mounts no gans, and is nerely lived by Government, and is used as a cutter. There has been no United States revenue cutter on this station since '854, when she foundered in a gale off.

boat, now called the Alsen. See monate to gate, and is needly lived by Government, and is used as a outter. There has been no United States revenue cutter on this station since \$54, when she foundered in a gale off the harbor, and all hands were lost except two of the crew. The other vessels of the United States in Charleston harbor are the schooner Petrel formerly belonging to the War or Navy Department; was in service during the Florida war; she is now used as a quantatine hulk during the yellow fever months, being loaned by the Tressury Department to the Charlestoa Board of Health for that purpose. The light-house tender schooner, Governor Alken is used in transport in grupplies to the light-houses and in removing and replacing buoys in the harbor. The surveying a hooner Crawford was forserly a reveaue cutter, and was the flag-slip of the revenue fleet in 1832; daring the Nullification, she, with eight others, captured and took postession of the smuggling brig General Hayne; this schooler Crawford is the old one of that name robuilt. She is now engaged surveying the harbor and inleasurer Charleston. The diminutive steamer Fire-Fly (coast survey), purchased of Commodore Vanderbiff, or the survey of the Savannah river, was two months on the passage from New-York to Cha leston, having to keep in shore. A Colt's revolver placed on a pivotic would be an efficient battery for her—and in fact the only one she could carry with any degree of safety—The abovenamed vessels are a collection of old, rotten planks, and not worth if required) the powder and shell to blow them out of the water. There is a light-vessel stationed on Rattlesnake shoals, twenty-five miles from the city of Charleston.

They Think They are English Cavaliers—The members of the South Carolina Legi lative Assembly sit with their hate on. The Clerk, clo hed ike an Eji copel cleryman, calls the roll. The mess in ger, in front of the Speaker's room, strikes his staff on the floor of the south Carolina Legi lative Assembly sit with their heads on the sp

A CHIVALROUS DEED.-Lientenant Underwood, second in command of the revenue cutter Aiken, states that Capain Coste, the commander of the cutter, wast an avewed Secondon ist some time before South Carolina decided to go out, and agreed when the State declared to go out of the Union, to resign and turn the vessel ever to him, Lieut. Underwood, but instead of doing so he visited Fort Sunter before Major Anderson and the committee of the secondon of the cutter of the committee of the commit doing so he visited Fort Sumter pefore Major Ander-son took possession of it, and examined it for several hours, and finally lie on the catter in such a position set to leave her at low water high and dry on land. Wille she was thus situated the Secresionists took pos-resson of her, Captain Coste being still in command, and Lieutenan Underwood, being his subordinate, was, of course, powerles to act. Captain Coste there informed Lieuter and Underwood that his services would:

informed Lieuter ant Underwood that his services would not te required there any longer.

The "Calatumpian's" servands, projected for the delight of the South Carolina Commissioners, originated not with the Republicans of Washington, who now number some two thousand or more, but among the Union men of other parties. All over the city the stars and suries may be seen flying; and badges of Union are worn as an off-set to the cockades of the Secescionists. The military companies are all, with an insignificant exception, for the Union.

The Savannah forts were seized by citizens of Georgia, at suggestions telegraphed from Washington, by the Georgia delegation in Congress.

The zealous but ignorant South Carolina warriors mounting guard en the sea coast, unused as they are to exposure and hardships, suffer greatly. The weather has been quite cold, as well as damp, and their relatives in Chaile to are in great distress about them. The realities of practical secession are already found to be neath none calcust than was anticipated, although the first gun I as not been fired yet.

It should in these days of sanguinary portent, afford

It should, in these days of sanguinary portent, afford some little consolution to know that the killing of a con-tainnt in battle is averse to the "true art" of war, as we learn from Col. Peard, "Garibaldi's Englishman," who is reported to have said of rifle shooting in:

war:

"Mind, if ever you go rifle shooting, use your rifles in a scientific manner. Recollect always not to kill your man, but to wound him; then it takes two mon to carry him off, and those two men never by any chance come back the same day. With a double-barrelee rifle, therefore, you may get rid of six men as ach discharge."

A TRAITOR IN OUR MIDST.—The editors of The

A TRAITOR IN OUR MIDST, - 100 control a very Richmond Enquirer thrust at us of New York a very Medusa's head of an epistle. Read the traitorous

scroll:

New York, Dec. 51, 1990.
GRETIENEN: I have the pleasure to infure you that it is the opinion of many highly respectable and influential citizens here, that the city will be the theater of the bloodlest lights that have even dear, out of this theodon, if something is not done very shortly to appears the South. Already a Mr. Karigan has 10,000 means as to be such a longer than the signal to shoulder arms. Fr in readiness to ten up your relironds at proper times. Keep drilling yourmen in all sections of Virsinia, and by sud-by we will have things all right, trampling the lying thisving, white-faced Republican under foot. Cut the knot that blud you to a party inched upon in all parts of the world as tricketers and Sara-ALERGY.

LETTER FLOW VIRGINIA.—From a lettle re gived by a gentleman of this city from a relative in Eastern Virginia, a native of that State, now living there, a gentleman highly accomplished, and holding an official position of much importance—nurried, too, to a Virginia lady, we are permitted to make the following extracts:

nia lady, we are permitted to make the following extracts:

"My Dran F—: I have just received a letter from H—. He says he has just received a letter from H—. He says he has just received a letter from H—. He says he has just received a letter from H—. He says he has just received a letter from H—. He says he has just received a letter from you, in which you say you do not regret having voted for Lincelte. I hope not. Attend to intelerable building swagger, and arrogant rigmarole of Southern Congressmen for years past, every Northern man, with a yould large enough to full a mustard seed, owned it to homelf to vote for the Northern candidate. As to all the chattering about "sectionalism," what is the simple fact! Is not Slavery a "sectional" institution? And has it not been the source of all our troubles from the righning? The true is that every very has with n so one new phase of Slavery propagandism.

"The atto ions Median wa was undertaken for this purpose, and when California continued free, in spite to all crioris to the contrary, why, we had access, of course. Wall street was convaled with a riotic throse, and the Union Committee of Cas le Garden was brought forth. But why pries to the muneous cetail? When you bear your Democratic fellow-citizens talking about the rights of the Southern people hate Block R publicans; they despise Northern Democrats. I have heard a great deal of prayer relative to our precent troubles, and have heard many treet calls to the saire driv, but it amounts to this tat God would be pleased to bring other people to our may of thanking. No suspector to text used about our infallibility; it is only our adversacies who are walking in derkers.

"The matter here is serious enough in all soberness.

leaders, says The Washington Star, was as gross and atrocious an act of naked piracy, as ever was perpetrated. Her commander, a South Carolinian, one trated. Her commander, a South Carolinian, one morning wrote to the Treasury Department a letter resigning his commission in the service of the United

Henry Winter Davis has written an adu